

New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King George visited the Roman Catholic college at Maynooth, near Dublin; he was received by Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh. (London.) Maurice Hewlett's poetic play, "The Naxos," was produced in London by the Naxos Club; the author was warmly congratulated. (London.) The French Ambassador in Berlin had a short conference with the German Foreign Minister on the subject of Morocco. (Berlin.) The official note announcing the conference was issued. (Berlin.) Two Italians were arrested in Buenos Ayres on suspicion of being anarchists; a search of their house showed it to be a regular bomb factory.

DOMESTIC.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announced at Washington that the salaries of rural free delivery carriers, to compensate them for the extra burden in case Congress approves his recommendations for a parcels post system. (Washington.) Two hundred and thirty-five St. Louis, Mo., were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Dixon Transfer Company's stables, in Chicago. (Chicago.) Everything was reported in readiness for the start of the national elimination balloon race, at Kansas City, Mo., today. (Kansas City.) Madeline O'Brien, forty years director of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md., and one of the best known educators of women in this country, died at Emmitsburg. (Emmitsburg.) Officials of the Bureau of Customs at Reno, Nev., were arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when the bank was known to be insolvent. (Reno.) The steamer Kershaw, of the Merchants and Miners Line, carrying freight and thirty passengers, from Boston to Baltimore, went ashore early yesterday on Shovel Shoal Rip. The crew and passengers remained on board, as the vessel is in no immediate danger.

CITY.—Two persons died from the heat, the highest temperature being 90 degrees and the average humidity 69, continued hot weather is predicted, with an increase of humidity. (City.) M. Fileaux, who flew from Paris to London by John B. Murphy, arrested today on a charge of carrying a dangerous weapon yesterday morning. (New York.) John Bloom, superintendent of the Varuna apartments, accused city detectives of taking the missing Stokes letters, the night of the shooting, and the police investigation was renewed. (New York.) Commissioner Stover explained his inability to carry out the recommendations of the subcommittee for lack of money, the department being shorthanded. (New York.) Two hundred and twenty-six Nobles of the Mystic Shrine from Galveston reached port on the Mohawk, on their way to the annual meeting at Rochester. (Rochester.) Friends of Borough President Gresser of Queens believe the primaries this fall may have some bearing on his case, which is now before the Governor. (Queens.) According to the report of Commissioner Tomkins of the Department of Docks and Ferries, the ferry receipts for 1910 showed an increase over those of 1909, while the expenditures decreased.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 68.

A CHARTER A LA MURPHY.

Under "Boss" Murphy's "benevolent despotism" there is being drafted at Albany a charter for this city the provisions of which are known to only two persons besides the workmen—"Boss" Murphy himself and Mayor Gaynor. It is the announced intention of the "legislative leaders"—that is, of Murphy himself—to jam through that precious document without any hearings or chance for the mere ordinary citizen, even though a legislator, to familiarize himself with any portion of it. Compared to the "sight unseen" plan on which New York must accept this new law, the schoolboy system of swapping jack-knives seems open and aboveboard.

Tammany's charter juggling has aroused amusement and amazement in the minds of all spectators. Probably a more incongruous group of individuals never undertook to frame an important statute than the men working on the Murphy-Gaynor document. First in importance comes Ray B. Smith—"the man from Syracuse" mentioned by Mayor Gaynor—Republican political boss, skilled in pulling legislative wires, Smith is reckoned as Murphy's representative "on the job." Then come Corcoran, Connel Watson and his assistants, Messrs. Hahlo, McGoldrick and MacNulty, representing the Mayor. Jeremiah J. Mahoney, counsel to the Senate Cities Committee, one-time law partner of Senator Wagner, Mr. Murphy's leader in the upper branch of the Legislature, follows. Last, unplaced in any political scheme, working from a sense of duty and a desire to see only workmanlike laws passed, comes Assemblyman William Alaire Shortt. He is the one individual who under any circumstances might be conceived to represent the plain, ordinary, taxpaying citizens of the metropolis.

With interests so conflicting, so irreconcilable, represented among the workmen, naturally everything in the output has had to be referred to "Boss" Murphy. His has been the final word. Everything in the draft charter as it stands now is there by grace of Murphy, "boss." When the finished product issues from the mystery which enshrouds it and is presented to a rapid and acquiescent Legislature it will carry somewhere the magic symbols, "O. K., C. F. M."

Maybe New York doesn't know what's good for it. Maybe the citizens of this metropolis aren't capable of formulating any views, and expressing them, on the way their money is to be spent and their government administered. Maybe they've given a proxy to Murphy to do the job for them. Anyhow, the new charter which the Legislature is staving in session to pass will be Murphy, pure in session to pass will be Murphy, pure

and simple, with a dash of Gaynor for spice. If the people don't like it they can reflect that this is a Tammany administration.

TARIFFS AND THE "GOLDEN RULE"

It would be interesting to know whether those who are talking about applying the new "Golden Rule" to protection in the iron and steel industry, international as well as national, realize that they are on the road to annulling another rule which has figured largely in the iron and steel industry in this country. The "Golden Rule" of international fraternity subscribed to by the conference of iron masters at Brussels will necessarily take the manufacture of iron and steel out of the list of industries needing that national encouragement which is known as protection. The system of protection is essentially national. It is a device by means of which one country seeks to build up a domestic industry which could not stand unsupported against the harsh pressure of foreign competition. Manufacturing in the United States had to be stimulated at the outset, and has continued to be stimulated, because this was a new country, without accumulated capital or much skilled labor, and local manufacturing enterprises could not maintain themselves except behind the shelter of a protective tariff.

The primary purpose of protective duties is obviously to moderate the stress of foreign competition. They offer an inducement to the home manufacturer and make that inducement sufficient to encourage competition behind the tariff barrier for the control of the home market. But if the new "Golden Rule" is to apply at home and all domestic iron masters are constituted one brotherhood this important incidental purpose of a protective tariff will be defeated through the abolition of local competition as an element in regulating prices. Moreover, if the brotherhood principle is to be carried further and applied internationally, dreams of foreign competition ceasing to trouble the home producer, what need will there be any longer for a restraining tax on iron and steel imports? If the American and foreign manufacturers begin to fraternize and hold stated harmony meetings at which prices are discussed in a friendly way, what danger will remain of unbrotherly foreign underselling in our market? When the iron masters have shown their entire ability to take care of themselves it would seem like supererogation for the nation to continue to offer them its official assistance.

Internationalism in industry is apparently no longer a mere vision of the future. It is more or less in line with modern tendencies in production and commerce the world over. But it is clear that when it arrives it will compel a serious modification of the governmental methods by which industry has heretofore been stimulated in many countries along national lines. If production and sale are to be internationalized those who achieve that result will, of course, have no complaint to make if they are called upon to surrender the protection which they enjoyed under the old national system.

SAVING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Governor Dix will receive a good deal of deserved applause for his veto of the Sullivan bill providing for three additional justices of the Supreme Court in this department. This was a Tammany bill measure which aimed to create a lot of judicial patronage for the organization, three new judgeships at \$17,500, together with the staff of clerks and attendants which judges have. As the Governor pointed out in his veto message, the bill was opposed by the New York Bar Association and the New York City Lawyers' Association. This district does not need additional judges. With industry and the assertion of a proper control by judges over the conduct of trials the present staff can easily dispose of the business of the court. The creation of unnecessary judges is one way to increase the law's delays. It fosters easygoing habits among the judiciary and conceals the necessity for such reforms as will expedite the business of the courts and such insistence upon the proper conduct of cases by counsel as will prevent waste of time.

This veto of the Governor, together with some of his other recent vetoes, gives force to his position as an advocate of economy. If the Governor will not let the demands of the organization for the creation of jobs stand in the way of his protecting the public purse he may still bring to his administration a degree of credit. The Levy election bill creates vastly more unnecessary patronage and is a much more extensive raid upon the public treasury than this one for the creation of three superfluous judges. If he should veto that, too, he would do much to regain the public confidence that he once possessed.

JURIES AND POLITICS.

The charges against the Sheriff of Atlantic County, N. J., which have moved a Supreme Court justice to take from him, as unfit to perform it, the customary duty of empanelling a jury, may or may not be true. If they are true, they not only condemn the Sheriff but they also constitute a grave indictment of the traditional jury system of that state. If they are not true, the fact that they might be true—that is, that it would be possible for precisely the things to be done which he is charged with doing—is ample food for thought concerning the need of a radical revision of the jury system.

There were gross frauds in Atlantic County at the last election. That is so obvious as to be beyond reasonable dispute. The only question remaining is: Who is responsible for them? An employee of the Sheriff's office says that the Sheriff, subsequent to the last grand jury's session, took from the County Clerk's office two registry books, and that after they had been returned it was perceived that the check mark before the name of a certain voter in one of the books had been erased. That voter is said to have been registered in two districts and to have voted in both, and this erasure of the mark was therefore for the purpose of concealing evidence of his double voting. That voter was a member of the grand jury which was in session when the alleged tampering with the record was committed. It is understood that this story is denied by the Sheriff and that several witnesses are ready to declare its falsity. But the Attorney General of the state, as well as a Justice of the Supreme Court, thinks enough of it to declare that the Sheriff is unfit to draw a jury for the special session of court which is to deal with the election frauds, and therefore the jury which the Sheriff called has been

dismissed and another will be summoned by jurors—a Republican member and a Democratic member of the Board of Freeholders. This jury will consider the conduct of the Sheriff, as well as the alleged election frauds.

There does in any case seem to be some incongruity in permitting a sheriff to draw the panel for a jury, and particularly for a grand jury which is to have or may have some political matters to investigate. For the sheriff is a political officer. He is chosen as a partisan. Often he is a party leader or boss. He is therefore not politically impartial. And apart from election cases there are many cases coming before both grand and petit juries in which political interests and considerations are involved. These circumstances explain why various juries in certain New Jersey communities have declined, or at any rate have failed, to act in cases involving violations of the election laws and the statutes against gambling. The proposal has been made that there should be a permanent and non-partisan jury commission, perhaps judicially constituted, which should have full charge of drawing juries. That may not be a counsel of perfect wisdom, but at least it should avoid some of the potential evils of the present system. In any case the action of the Attorney General in this case will serve to emphasize the urgent need of some reform which shall assure the state that the jury system will not be perverted to the protection of criminals.

CHINESE CHARACTER.

The Chinese government has at its command drastic measures for the enforcement of its edicts that admit of no evasion. As a matter of fact, the most potent of these—decapitation—has, according to report, been employed to some extent in the gradual reduction of the poppy culture within the empire, yet the success of this gigantic movement for the emancipation of not merely a nation but of nearly a third of the human race from slavery to perhaps the most pernicious of all drugs could not proceed so steadily and peacefully as it has done thus far without the determined collaboration of the mass of the Chinese people.

With the majority of them the smoking of opium has not been a vice but a habit, which has been compared with the use of tobacco by the Western races, though a far more exact comparison could be drawn between the Chinaman's opium and the white man's alcohol, especially with regard to the measure of harm and destruction wrought by both. The majority of Chinese use the drug as the majority of white men use spirituous beverages, in moderation, yet for the sake of the welfare of their race they have consented to give up the age-old habit without those ingenious ways of evasion of which the Chinaman knows so many, and certainly without the organized revolt so familiar in the pages of Chinese history.

Comparisons between East and West need not be drawn, nor is there ground for the drawing of contrasts in these days of the rapid growth of temperance in the white man's world. At the same time it will not come amiss to take note of this manifestation of the virility of the New China, of its collective will power and self-control, and of that patriotism which Western observers have so often denied as one of the Chinaman's virtues. The future of the oldest of existing civilizations is the subject of much speculation and close observation. This resolute act of self-denial of its children augurs well for the place it may come to occupy in the wider modern world.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

If there were anything fundamentally wrong with money and business in this country our securities would not be quoted at the relatively high prices now prevailing. The average price of the leading railroad shares is 122.50, and that of the chief industrial shares 88.25, compared with 117.85 and 84.50, respectively, at this time a year ago, while the current tendency of the market appears to be in the direction of better prices, despite active efforts on the part of the professional element on the Stock Exchange to bring about a declining movement. Important financial interests are confident that our industries are entering a period of substantial expansion, and investors in general see in current conditions adequate reason to add to their holdings of sound American stocks and mortgage issues, a reflection of the latter being found in the readiness of capital to take new securities offerings by our corporations. The actual volume of mercantile business in recent days has been curtailed to a considerable extent by the excessive heat, but developments in the industrial world have been favorable to the future growth of trade and industry. For market purposes sensational reports of damage to corn and spring wheat have been widely circulated. Injury to these crops, however, has been confined to a few localities, and whatever damage the cereals have suffered is offset by the improvement in cotton, of which the present outlook promises a bumper yield.

Measured by bank clearings, the volume of business throughout the country is keeping well up to the records for this time in the last two years and is much heavier than in 1908, when our industries were under the spell of the panic of 1907. Furthermore, it is worth noting that commercial failures in June were smaller in number than in the corresponding month in 1910, also the aggregate of liabilities. Money is in abundant supply, but it is not unlikely that rates for loan accommodation will develop a firmer tendency at no remote period, when the demand for funds incident to the gathering and marketing of the crops will force large shipments of currency from this centre to the West and South. And it is quite probable that general mercantile and stock market requirements will be an important factor in the months to come in bringing about greater activity in the money market. Fortunately this country occupies a strong position in international trade, and as a consequence the need for additional funds here will be satisfied through imports of gold from Europe. The collateral loan market is so easy that rates on commercial paper favor the merchants, but bills are exceedingly scarce at the moment.

The outlook for the largest cotton crop in the history of the country may cause further curtailment in the production of cotton goods, as manufacturers naturally may be expected to wait for lower prices, but the ultimate effect of a bountiful harvest should be reflected in a marked revival in the cotton goods industry, which for many months has supplied the weakest feature of the general situation. Spot sales in the South are light, but the

stock on hand here is being absorbed by foreign buyers. As a whole the cotton goods market shows no activity beyond a fair demand for prompt and nearby delivery, while trade in the primary woolen market is reported unsatisfactory. Crop damage reports have carried cereal prices to higher levels, corn and oats recently having sold at the best figures of the year, but the advance in wheat has not been in proportion to the efforts expended by the manipulators of the various options. Current indications point to an average corn and wheat harvest, while less favorable results are expected from oats, hay and potatoes. Receipts of new wheat in the Southwest are heavy. Flour is inactive, buying being on a hand-to-mouth basis, pending the elimination of crop uncertainties.

Improvement in the steel industry is noted in the daily figures of the output of the various plants in June, showing a gain over the production in May, although pig iron production in that month presents a further reduction, according to the compilation by "The Iron Age," which estimates 1,787,766 tons, against 1,808,456 tons in May and 2,005,088 tons in April. Since the beginning of July pig iron markets have shown more animation, while business in finished steel products has been most encouraging in recent days, especially in departments in which the railroads fill their requirements. Specifications on steel rails are increasing, structural and fabricated steel are more active and conditions in the entire trade apparently foreshadow decided expansion in the second half of the year as compared with the business done in the last six months. The market for copper is quiet and steady, with a fair demand from domestic consumers and a better inquiry from foreign buyers. The output of coal is decreasing, as is usual at this time of the year, but prices are being well maintained, with concessions being made only by the small operators. Stocks in dealers' hands are light, and an active buying demand is looked for by the middle of August. Leather prices continue strong, and buyers who a few months ago thought it was merely a matter of time when they could make their own terms are now beginning to realize the statistical strength of the market.

This will be the "after us the deluge" week at Albany.

It was very inconsiderate of the cost of living to go up with a Democratic House of Representatives in Washington.

The impending destruction of the old Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, will move one of the most picturesque of New York's old places of amusement. Many memories cling to its name, mostly of the German immigration of the 60's, 70's and 80's of the last century, when the lower East Side was currently known as "Dutchtown." Its fame was international in those days.

That by-product of a safe and sane Fourth, a municipal fireworks investigation, appears to be no monopoly of greater New York. Trenton, N. J., has started a little one of its own, and it is to be feared that other cities will be heard from. Fireworks are decidedly dangerous to handle, even under municipal management.

The mishap of the aeronaut who volunteered into the Jersey meadows under the impression that they were a well kept lawn suggests that airships should be equipped with an instrument for disclosing the actual nature of landing places.

"The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle" speaks of the Hon. Champ Clark's "inflated size," and indicates that it does not consider him of the stuff of which Presidential candidates are made. Democratic newspapers should go easy with Mr. Clark, who is already suffering martyrdom enough in having to annul his contract to deliver a thousand dollars' worth of oratory a week on the Chattanooga circuit.

Another wiggle is reported in the Gulf Stream, that capricious current now smuggling closer up to the mouth of the Mississippi River, to make that region better than ever in the dog days. There are other places toward which it curves in every winter, to make them warm, and from which it curves away every summer, to leave them cool. Marvellous old stream, that!

Don Cipriano is said to be treading once more the sacred soil of Venezuela, with a thousand devoted patriots in his following. The number of them who are clad in buckram is not made known.

In consideration of the Tammany Legislature, it is pleasant to be able to bear testimony regarding one phase of its activities where everything has not been destructive and reactionary. This is the important field of insurance legislation—not the less important because overshadowed by political issues and partisan fighting. Though this legislation for the most part has been handled by Tammany's committee chairman—Senator "Tim" Sullivan and Assemblyman Hoey—credit for it must go equally to Republicans, for Mr. Hotchkiss, a Hughes appointee in the Insurance Department, and the Merritt investigating committee were responsible for the origin of most of it. From their combined efforts the state gets new laws giving to the Insurance Department power to investigate the reasonableness of any fire insurance rate and ending the giving of rebates or premiums on fire and casualty insurance; a "uniform fraternal" law, or code regulating fraternal organizations to an important degree, and the measure to facilitate the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Technical measures they are, for the most part, yet they represent the better protection of hundreds of thousands of individuals who put aside their little sums for life and fire insurance.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Los Angeles Times," advising New York from the other side of the continent, thinks that the red should be restored in the public schools of the metropolis. It agrees with General George W. Wingate, of the New York Board of Education, that the schools are "becoming too feminine because the red has been abolished," and adds: "Government by love and reason is all right in its way, but the supply of parents, teachers and school authorities who are of sufficient spiritual stature to so rule is woefully short."

"It's the little things that cause us the most annoyance," remarked the Wise Guy. "Seven children live next door to me, and the eldest is ten."—Philadelphia Record.

of that paper the fact that when the book became a drama it made its greatest hit in German translation at the Jostfater Theatre in that city. "In the original cast," it is said, "there appeared a young girl who had never before been assigned to a real part. She became famous later, and in order that she might appear young, or she used to say that the Indian girl (Lili) was played by her elder sister. But she herself was the elder sister, and as Lili, Belle Helene and the Grand Duchess won no little fame. She was Marie Geistinger."

"Is your boy Josh much of a help to you?" replied Farmer Corntassel. "He's makin' a collection of insects. Of course, he don't catch as many as he could if he wouldn't stop to label 'em, but every little helps."—Washington Star.

A fond uncle, having been informed that an ambitious nephew must out of a country high school, had "probably" passed the Yale entrance examination, telegraphed to the boy: "Bully for you—now, 'Boo! for you.' In reply he received this telegram: "I'm some counts still short—I wish you'd remember. But trust I'll sing 'Boo! at Yale in September.'"

Tommy-Pop, Does liquor improve with age? Tommy-Pop—Yes, my son, but the truth is, the older a man won't let it—Philadelphia Record.

The most conspicuous article on the first page of the first number of the "Neue Deutsche Zeitung," of Basel, refers to the German Emperor's interest in the Steuben monument, which will be unveiled, at his majesty's request, "some time between August 30 and September 5. The representative of President Taft on that occasion will be Richard Bartholdt, an industrious German-American politician, who understood how to advance step by step from typesetter and reporter to Representative in Congress of the beer city, St. Louis.

IN BEHALF OF SMOKERS

There are microbes in a kiss," said the scientist. "Don't care," replied the summer resort beau. "A microbe can't be a witness in a breach of promise case."—Washington Star.

Writer Relies on Them for Aid Against Obnoxious Users of the Weed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Are you not unwittingly a little severe on the smoking fraternity when an article in this morning's issue, page 1, column 3, says that their thanks are due to Justice Giercher for delaying the securing of a charter by the persons who ask smokers to keep their smoke to themselves? While Dr. Pease individually sometimes uses pretty harsh language expressive of his personal dislike for the smoking habit, I can see nothing in your own account of the aims of the organization in question which should bring it into collision with any smoker who is at the same time a gentleman. You would not accuse those who object to starting a soap factory in a residential neighborhood of being opposed to the manufacture and use of soap?

Why should smokers be the only large class in society to demand the right to inflict persistent annoyance and discomfort on others, rather than exercise a little decent self-control? No one wants to prohibit the sale of tobacco or to compel any man to give up smoking. The tobacco luxury is as legitimate a pleasure as any other, but like all other pleasures it should be indulged in with due regard for the rights of others. The man who forces women, children and non-smoking men to breathe a vitiated atmosphere commits an unpardonable assault on them, and obviously comes far short of the conduct of a true gentleman. Since the smoking habit, who insists on violating all sanitary regulations and exhibiting his utter disregard for the comfort of his fellows, has become so numerous, it is time that such an organization as that protected was formed to accomplish what moral suasion has failed to bring about.

Despite all protests and occasional apocryphal enforcement of the law, the subway is full of smokers, even the employees of the company frequently setting the example, as may be daily seen at the 14th street station in Lenox avenue and elsewhere. The character of the smoking fog is especially evident at the Cortlandt street and other ferries, where a large smoker is provided, in which the smoker has a perfect right to indulge himself to his heart's content, and yet the vast majority of the smokers will not take the slight trouble to walk a few steps, but insist on filling with their acrid fumes the general waiting room. Lawless and brutally selfish animals of this sort should not be allowed to identify themselves with the whole body of users of the weed, nor should opposition to the smoking fog be mistaken for intolerance of the tobacco habit as a private luxury.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.
New York, July 7, 1911.

ENGLISH SURNAMES IN IRIN

Their Occurrence Rarely an Indication of English Ancestry.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: There are persons who fancy, when they meet an Irishman with an English surname, that he has derived it from some English ancestor who settled in Ireland. This may occasionally be the case. Almost always, however, it is not. There is a great deal of Saxon blood in Ireland. It was there, most of it, before surnames were adopted. Thus at the school of Armagh, in the ninth century, there were at one time two thousand Saxon students, many of whom remained. For several centuries, too, there was hardly a merchant or nobleman of Ireland who did not own a number of Saxon slaves. The Synod of Armagh decreed the emancipation of all English slaves in 1208. Many, it seems probable, remained. The Danes, too, settled in Ireland before the establishment of surnames. The Normans arrived while surnames were being established, and while most of them took Irish surnames, becoming "more Irish than the Irish themselves," many used their Norman names in the Irish fashion, and these are really recognizable.

The origin of certain English names in Ireland is easily traceable. Thus the Armstrongs are a branch of the O'Briens, lords of Thomond, their Gaelic name being Lamb Laidir (strong arm). The Foxes are the old Binnacns. Agnes is O'Gneave, Clark is O'Clérigh, Darcy, though often Norman, is sometimes O'Dorchaidhe; Verdon is the Irish Fear Dúin; Forbes is MacFárlaigh; the Whittes, a famous family of scholars, are originally O'Bonnas; Irvine, Irving and Irwin are the Irish Mac-Connery; Jordan is O'Cuithin; King is Mac-Conroy; Mitchell is O'Maimheigh; Moloney is O'Moalagáin; Mulholland is O'Moalchalláin; Taft is O'Tabtha; Wesley is Mac-Loisáidh; Wynee is O'Moaleagáine, and so on. It will be seen that the Irish name is, as a rule, far more picturesque than its English equivalent. But as English pronunciation required some change plain translation was often adopted.

What are really not Irish at all, but adopted English pronunciations, dating from the seventeenth century, of Irish surnames, those of Murphy in Irish is O'Murghada or MacMurrough; Kelly is O'Ceallach; Sullivan is O'Suilleabhain, and so on. These were famous names in Irish history. A branch of the MacMurroughs were kings of Leinster, one of whom first brought over the Normans. A branch of the O'Kellys were descended from Maine. The oldest son of O'Connell, king in the second century of old Munster, from whom come all the Heberian nobility and

gentry of Munster. Heberian Castle was the stronghold of the O'Sullivan.

HERBERT O'HARA MOLINEUX.
New York, July 7, 1911.

HOT WEATHER COSTUMES

Blaming Womankind for the Sartorial Foolishness of the Other Sex.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Why is it that we Americans, who consider ourselves the most alert and progressive of mankind, exhibit such astounding lack of common sense in regard to the hot weather apparel of the male half of our population?

In the present heated term we men are sweltering and gasping by millions, enduring self-imposed tortures that, if deliberately inflicted by a jailer on his charges, would raise a howl of execration from ocean to ocean. We are the broadest of men, held by necessity to our desks or counters or benches; yet we cripple our own working efficiency about the city by clinging to a costume, admirable for cool weather, but utterly unfit for semi-tropical temperatures.

We don't need to invent a new style; it exists now—the clean and cool shirtwaist costume. It has been with us for years, yet how timidly does it raise its head! It is the women who primarily are responsible for that timidity. Nor is it the housewife women who oppose it; the housewife has taught them sympathy for their husbands. No, it is the spoiled idlers, the spenders, who nothing better to attend to than other people's business, who affect a sensibility they do not feel, and assume to tyrannize over their hard working providers for the pleasure of showing their authority. That they themselves often enter public places gowned with questionable modesty does not trouble them, for consistency is not part of their make-up.

The worst victims, because the most helpless, of our business clothes customs are the policemen and postmen. How many times have we pitied the policeman, swathed in his heavy, tightly buttoned coat and white gloves, compelled to stand some times for hours in the pitiless sun, seeming from his purple face to be on the very verge of heat apoplexy, yet forbidden to seek relief in the most obvious way? As for the postmen, Philadelphia and New York have yet to make a move for them, but in many places they wear coatless blouses in summer, and no one has sought to praise for the costume.

Isn't it about time that the downtrodden men to raise a voice in their own behalf?

HERBERT L. TOWLE.
Philadelphia, July 7, 1911.

SLEEPING TIME FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I read my letter in your columns Thursday morning, about your editorial the same day on street cleaning. I myself am terribly sorry for the horses; but do you think it right to deprive them of their night's sleep? How can they sleep in the day time? I understand a good many of our workhorses come from Germany, and how can a self-respecting horse from the Fatherland sleep while his feelings are being outraged by the piano from which it is impossible to get away? F. P. P.
Brooklyn, July 8, 1911.

GERMAN PRINCE IN ENGLAND

Leads 37 of His Countrymen and 27 Englishmen in Automobile Tour.

Southampton, July 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia, with thirty-seven German and twenty-seven British automobilists, competing in the annual British Empire automobile endurance tour, landed here to-day from the steamer "Grosser Kurfürst." They will continue the tour to-morrow morning, with a run to Oxford.

The endurance tour started from Hamburg on July 5. A stop was made at Cologne, after which the course followed a devious way through Germany to Hamburg. The automobiles were then shipped to the Grosser Kurfürst.

ANTI-RECIPROcity BOOMERANG

Borden Gets a Thousand Resolutions Favoring the Pact.

Winnipeg, Man., July 8.—R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and his party, last night closed their three-weeks' campaign in the prairie provinces against the proposed reciprocity agreement. To-day the party left for Ottawa to attend the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday. When debate on the measure will be resumed.

Borden addressed thirty-eight public gatherings during his present tour. All were largely attended, mostly by farmers. He received the most enthusiastic response from over a thousand branches of the Grain Growers' Association of Western Canada.

BUILDERS' LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, July 8.—Forty thousand building workmen in Sweden, who have rejected the state arbitrators' award in the labor dispute, will be locked out to-morrow.

MIDDIES SHOW PROWESS AT KIEL.

Kiel, July 9.—A large contingent of officers, cadets and blue-jackets from the American practice squadron took part in an athletic meeting here to-day. Baseball teams composed of cadets played an exhibition game.

SEAT FOR TIMOTHY HEALY.

Dublin, July 9.—At the Mallow convention to-day Timothy M. Healy was unanimously selected as candidate for the House of Commons, to represent the northeast division of Cork County, to replace Moreton Frewen. Last April Mr. Frewen, a Nationalist, announced his intention to resign his seat, as he was opposed to the government's veto bill. Also he desired to create a vacancy for Mr. Healy, who was defeated in the last election.

WE STICK TO OUR OPINION.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.
The New York Tribune claims New York has "the most incompetent and ineffectual Legislature in the record." After what happened in our own Capitol last winter, believe us, that is some claim.

THE RECALL AND THE BENCH.

The citizens of Oregon have shown themselves so infatuated with their new toy, the recall, that it is not surprising to hear that they are making plans to try it on the judges of the Supreme Court. The first of these is Judge John S. Coke, of the Second Oregon District. The excuse for setting aside the constitution in regard to recall in operation is that the constitution is a "dead letter" and that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. We have no information as to the details of the case. Presumably public sentiment had convicted the judge, and as it so often does, before any testimony had been presented, and the populace was naturally enraged because a verdict of acquittal was rendered. The man tried before a jury beyond reach, the judge before whom he was tried, and the jury before whom he was tried, all acquitted him.

LONDON DRAMA

Homage from the Profession—Closing Plays.

London, June 28.
The theatrical profession has offered its homage to the throne in the gala performance at His Majesty's. Not the dramatists, who are competing with one another for public favor, but the players themselves united in the bonds of good fellowship and in a common feeling of loyalty to the sovereign. At the coronation service in the Abbey the living English composers were allowed to supply fresh scores for anthems and communion numbers, and the best chorists in London were reinforced by favorites of the concert room, so that there might be the most effective rendering of the work. Unfortunately they did not rise to the level of a supreme occasion. The new music was feeble and empty, comparison with Handel's "Zadok the Priest" and the ancient plain song. Possibly the dramatists of the day were not as good as the composers. The new music was feeble and empty, comparison with Handel's "Zadok the Priest" and the ancient plain song. Possibly the dramatists of the day were not as good as the composers. The new music was feeble and empty, comparison with Handel's "Zadok the Priest" and the ancient plain song. Possibly the dramatists of the day were not as good as the composers.